

# The Times-Dispatch

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SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1910.

## HARRISON AND TAFT.

Mr. Taft doubtless regrets that the Burton Harrison incident occurred as it did, when it did, and the whole country will share his regret. Such things are never very pleasant, and the average good-natured citizen does not relish personal bitterness between officers of the Government. Such a clash is particularly unfortunate in this case, because Mr. Taft has a deserved reputation for urbanity and is really one of the last men in the world to raise a personal question with any man, be he Congressman or artisan.

Of course, Harrison is indignant, and he will doubtless be gunning for the President as long as the New York people have no better man to put in his place, but when Harrison's previous conduct is considered, we do not see how he could have expected anything else. The President is a fair mark, to be sure, and he is a legitimate target for Congressmen—especially for those who wish to get their names on the front pages of the papers and have no other claim to glory—but there is a limit to everything. When Mr. Harrison charged that the President had conspired with the Attorney-General to furnish to Congress misleading information, that limit was reached and passed. As an honest man, Mr. Taft naturally resented such a charge, and had he been a member of the House or a private citizen the chances are that he would at once have tried personal conclusions with Mr. Harrison. As it was, he had to be President while he held his personal opinion as a man, and he had no other way of showing what he, as a man, felt towards Harrison than the way he, as President, acted towards Harrison.

The wrathful brethren, however, will rise up and say that the President should not have humiliated Harrison at the White House. Had not the President authorized Carpenter to make an engagement for Harrison to call, and was not Mr. Harrison in the White House as the invited caller of the President? What sort of hospitality is it that will invite a man inside and then kick him down the steps? Besides, Harrison's friends will say, has not every Representative the right to call on the President? Is it not a part of his duty, and has the President the authority to deny himself to a government officer, calling on government business?

If these brethren will keep their shirts on, they will see that Mr. Taft had no other place in which to meet Harrison. If Harrison had been attacked by the President he would probably have risen up in the House on a point of personal privilege and would have defended himself, telling the President what he thought of him. Nobody would have objected to this, and nobody would have blamed Harrison. The President was in precisely the same position when he showed what he thought of Mr. Harrison. He was not in his private rooms or in his own house; he was in his Executive office in the Nation's house, where he should have been. If he had not spoken there he could not have spoken elsewhere.

So far as barring Mr. Harrison from official intercourse with the President is concerned, the incident Thursday will not be a great loss to the country. He never called often and he never had much to say when he did call, and if he has business in the future, he can probably send a friend to act for him. The President will not mind, for he is mighty good-natured.

Still, it strikes us that the country is excited about a very small matter. It really will not affect the November elections, and it may not even cost Harrison his seat. Such incidents have occurred before, and in another administration they were so common as not to excite passing interest. We wish it had not happened, though, or if it had to happen, we wish Mr. Taft had taken Mr. Harrison in a back room, where nobody could have overheard him, and had then told him what he thought about him. Little differences of this sort can always be settled best where there is nobody looking on.

## THE OPEN DOOR WILL NOT BE SHUT.

The theatrical men controlling the Academy of Music have declared for the open door, and they do not propose to shut it. They will not hang around the box office, waiting for the coming of a chance road company, and taking such small pickings as the Klaw and Erlanger Syndicate see fit to send South. The local men will rent their house to any reputable company, independent or syndicated, and will not ask whether the company is controlled by the Shuberts or by the old combination. If the Shuberts want to use the Richmond playhouse—and they certainly will—they can come and welcome. If Klaw and Erlanger wish to present their shows in Richmond, the house is theirs when there are no other books. The house will be open to all

reputable comers, and New York managers can take it or leave it.

There is some talk about the building of a new theatre in Richmond, to be used by the Klaw and Erlanger people to crush the independent management of the Academy. That is all right. If the New York managers feel like investing their money in a Richmond playhouse, they can certainly do so, and there will be no objections heard; but if they care to share and share alike with the other companies in using the Academy, no questions will be asked. The Academy is large enough for any road company. Its appointments are good and its stage is ample. No company need feel called upon to build another house unless it wants to bring outside capital here and invest it.

Richmond is going to have a good season next winter, and the people here will have the best line of attractions they have seen in years, so everybody may rest contented and thank the men who opened the door.

## AN ELECTION WITHOUT CANDIDATES.

The town of Woodstock, one of the best in Virginia, is to hold a municipal election next Tuesday. The date is fixed, and the polling places have been named; the officers must be chosen, if the town government is to continue, but as yet not a man has expressed his willingness to run for office, and the campaign managers are searching for a man who will consent to be Mayor or town clerk or Councilman, or any or all.

The reason for this strange situation is easily found. The Woodstock people have acquired the habit of criticizing. They had a good town government, we are told, and they had men who were honestly working for the upbuilding of the place; but they were not satisfied. They criticized everything and everybody, and they found that no officer was fit for his place or knew anything about his duties or deserved the confidence of the voters. As a result all of the present officers have solemnly promised themselves and their critical constituents that they will never be caught playing the fool again, and thinking they can please the people by administering the affairs of the town. So officers are going begging and Woodstock bids fair to have no Mayor and no Council in the course of a few months, for all the present officers will resign, if their successors be not chosen.

There is a lesson in the experience of Woodstock for every town in Virginia and for every voter in every town. It is the easiest thing in the world to blackguard the men who hold office, and it is always pleasant to show how much better the affairs of a town could be administered if the critics' advice were taken. The average man who does not think he is more honest and more capable and more devoted than the men who hold office is generally lacking in self-respect.

The officers of a town, no matter what their position, always feel this criticism and always resent it. They know that they are sincere and honest, and they know that there are difficulties in the way of good government for which the critics are responsible in nine cases in ten. Unless they be public-spirited men and are willing to bear criticism for the sake of the good they may do, most office-holders, in the circumstances, often feel that they would rather dig a ditch than serve an ungrateful people. They cannot be blamed.

Here in Richmond, as in Woodstock, we have been suffering from too much municipal criticism, and we are feeling the effects of it. Some of the best men in Richmond have served in the Council and have rebelled against the unjust criticism to which they have been subjected. Some of them, with more patience than their brothers, have stood this abuse and unthinking criticism, and still work for the city, but others, whose services were worth thousands to the city, have given up office and could not be induced to accept it again. Richmond is losing by the criticism which causes these men to leave office, and Richmond will continue to lose until our voters learn that justice to office-holders is the first essential of good government.

## A COLLEGE ON THE ROCKS.

George Washington University, which used to be Columbian College, is on the rocks, and the trustees are calling loudly for help. President Needham, who was blamed, rightly or wrongly, for the financial shipwreck of his college, has resigned; large debts have accumulated; the college property is endangered. There is a mortgage of \$150,000 on the buildings of the college, and before the end of the present fiscal session year, the college will have outstanding obligations of about \$150,000. To meet past shortages, the college used some of the endowment fund and now finds itself deprived of its chief source of revenue. Unless something be done and done quickly, the George Washington University, luck, stock and barrel, will go under the hammer.

It is a great pity that a school which enjoyed such a good reputation in other days and one that graduated so many of our leading Southern men should have to close its doors; but the reasons for its decline are obvious and are a warning to all colleges. George Washington tried to cut a university garment from college cloth. It had enough endowment to run a very creditable college and it had sufficient patronage to secure it against disaster, but its officers were ambitious. They tried to make a university, with all the branches of university study. They had courses in law, they prepared "patent lawyers," they taught naval engineering and agriculture and architecture and a dozen other important branches which can only be supported by a large and steadily increasing en-

dowment. Hence the financial shortage, the unpaid debts, the impaired endowment.

Colleges are like business houses, in a sense at least. They must grow slowly and they cannot grow too fast. They can only increase their educational facilities as their endowment is increased, and when they go beyond their resources, they suffer like any other business concern. Many a good college has been ruined in an attempt to become a university and many a valuable institution has been closed because it was not willing to "shine in its place and be content."

## STANDING BUT TO FALL.

The Wisconsin Republicans have looked over the field and have decided to stand as pat as they did in the old days when Cannon's sway was undisputed and Aldrich's rule was supreme. For the first time in six years they held a State convention—a fact, by the way, which is somewhat significant—and met for a two days' session in Milwaukee. They cheered a great deal; they probably drank a good quantity of red liquor and of that amber sort which made Milwaukee famous; then they adopted a platform, telegraphed the President and adjourned Thursday with many promises for the future.

Every line of the platform shows that the Wisconsin Republicans are still enjoying that long sleep which has followed twelve years of Republican national domination. They approve the President, which, as Republicans, they should certainly have done; they approve the work of Congress; they approve the conservation policy of the administration; they approve the Republican State officers, and, worst of all, they approve the tariff. Not a thing that the Republicans, State or Federal, have done in years fails to get commendation, and not a single omission is censured.

If the Republicans are satisfied with this, the Democrats certainly should be, for when the Republicans stand pat they are nearing a fall. Were the Republicans in every State to rise up and cleanse their own stables, the Democrats might well be concerned. Were the party in every State to follow the lead of the "Progressives," who have now been officially recognized in the West, they might have hopes. Were they to reject the men who have ruined their party, and were they to denounce the political trickery which has disgraced the majority in Congress, their lease on life might still be long. As it is, they are digging their own grave and will certainly fall into it.

The failure of the Republicans in Wisconsin to see that their political structure is tottering, and the apparent unconcern of the Republicans in other States, with their house crumbling about their ears, is hard to explain. In previous campaign years, when their prospect of defeat was comparatively slight, the Republicans at least made a show of fighting. They made good resolutions for the future, they promised new reforms—which, of course, they did not fulfill—and they gave the general impression of being uncertain of the outcome. This year they have done practically nothing, although the formal opening of the campaign is not far distant. It is not the Republican way, but it must be true; they know that the battle is lost before the first gun is fired, and they will not fight.

## THE ROCKEFELLER GRAND JURY.

The grand jury investigation of the so-called white slave trade in New York, which was begun by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has resulted in a legal angle which nobody seems able to unravel. After filing fifty-four indictments, the grand jury decided that its work was practically done and drew up a general presentment, which the foreman, Mr. Rockefeller, was instructed to lay before the court to be filed. In this presentment the jury is said to have expressed its views as to the probable extent of the trade and to have given further suggestions as to how it might be checked.

When Mr. Rockefeller appeared in court Thursday, with this presentment, it developed that the district attorney, Mr. Whitman, had not seen it, and thereupon Justice O'Sullivan, who was presiding, refused to receive it. He argued that the presentment could not be filed until it had been examined. It might contain matters, he said, which did not properly come within the scope of the jury's instructions, and it should not be made public until he was positive that it was a proper document. The jury might have considered questions with which it had no concern, he intimated, apparently forgetting that in his original instructions to the jury he had given its members a very wide latitude.

Mr. Whitman contended, in arguing the matter before the court, that the presentment should be filed and then examined by the court, and he denied that he had any right to read the presentment unless he had been requested to do so by the jury, but he was rudely silenced by the court. The outcome of the controversy is doubtful, especially as the judge appears obstinate, and the district attorney cites opinions to show that a presentment should have the same status as an indictment. In any event, it is to be hoped that the results of the Rockefeller investigation will soon be given out. It has been a painstaking study by public-spirited men, and the presentment should furnish information data for the further study of a problem the possibilities of which make a man sick at heart.

## RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SPAIN.

By a strange coincidence, two of the Great Powers of Europe are working at the same time to wipe from their statute books the last vestiges of religious intolerance. While the leaders of the Liberal party in England were discussing Thursday the best method of changing the coronation oath, Pres-

mier Canalejas, of Spain, was urging on the Spanish Cortes a most radical reform. The English people are demanding that their King be no longer required to swear his hostility to the Church of Rome; the people of Spain, through their representatives, are asking that all men be given the right in Spain to worship God as they will. They want the old statutes repealed, which now prohibit Protestants from worshipping publicly in Spain, and they hope to announce to the world that the kingdom over which Philip II. once ruled allows every man to think for himself.

Neither of these reforms has come as the result of a national agitation; both are the fruits of the age, the result of a scholarship that teaches toleration and a public conscience that gives to others the rights we cherish for ourselves. This means that both reforms will be achieved, and that both will endure.

## OUR UNCERTAIN BANK NOTES.

Contrary to general expectations, the session of Congress now fortunately drawing to a close has been without financial legislation. The report of the Monetary Commission has not appeared; Senator Aldrich's bill for the establishment of a Central Bank has not been given to the public; not a single bill regulating the currency has received the approval of Congress.

On general principles, the absence of financial legislation on the part of a Republican Congress is a God-send to the country, but it begins to look as though we may expect trouble unless Congress speedily enacts some financial legislation. Legislation is especially needed to regulate the output of national bank notes, for this is the greatest permanent source of danger to our monetary system, and is, at times, a growing menace to the stability of our currency.

Under the broad terms of the National Banking Act, the banks have been availing themselves of their right to issue notes on the security of bonds deposited with the government. These bonds are generally sold for par, and though they bear a very low rate of interest, they bring the banks some return on the full amount of their money deposited with the government, while the national bank notes issued by the banks, on 50 per cent. of the bonds deposited, enable them to trade very profitably. A bank, for instance, deposits \$10,000 with the government and receives 2 per cent. bonds therefor. On these bonds the bank received annually but \$2,000, yet it can issue in the course of its normal business \$90,000 in bank notes which it can use as a loan fund and on which it can normally make 6 per cent. the year.

This is too good an investment for the banks to neglect, and consequently almost every bank in the country is issuing notes to the limit of its deposits with the government. At the end of the last fiscal year the total outstanding national bank notes amounted to something over \$65,000,000, or a very considerable part of our circulating currency. Yet we are informed by the New York Times that during the last few months the banks have issued \$24,000,000 additional notes.

According to the theory on which the national banks are authorized to issue notes, no menace to the finances of the country should result from this issue of their right of issue, but, unfortunately, the theory does not work well. Of course, the banks are given the right of issue to afford the government a steady market for its bonds, but they are not expected to avail themselves of this right except when the country stands in need of more money. There is no such need at present, for the actual circulation of bank notes has decreased, while their total amount had increased. Consequently, the government is defeating its own purpose in framing the law and is endangering the entire national currency by allowing so great a volume of national bank notes to be issued.

The outcome of the situation is doubtful, as the Treasury is running low and the demands for money are most uncertain, yet it is easy to see that unless some new regulations be adopted, the national bank notes may play havoc with financial security. Suppose, for instance, Congress should be compelled, as is not unlikely, to issue new bonds for the running expenses of government in addition to the regular Panama bonds. Clearly the banks alone would take the low-interest bonds and they would only take them in order to issue national notes for them. In this way the volume of national bank notes would steadily increase and would inevitably depreciate in value, for Gresham's law always operates. In the same way, if a serious panic occurred, or if the government engaged in war, government bonds would certainly fall below par and might easily fall below 50. In such a case, the bank notes, issued on 50 per cent. of the face value of government bonds, would not be secured, and would, in depreciating, upset the entire money market.

The whole subject is an intricate one and the solution of the question is by no means easy, but there are rocks ahead unless the government regulates the issue of bank notes, not according to the whims of the banks, but according to the demands of trade.

## A SIXTY-MINUTE COURTESHIP.

A young man drifted into Washington Thursday night via the Pennsylvania tie-route, with his wife beside

him. He said his name was Kufer, and that Baltimore was his native hearth. He is a printer by trade, but he is now on a 16,000-mile tramp, to win a wager offered by a company of Baltimore sports. He has completed more than 13,000 miles of his journey, and expects to win the prize, with a bonus of \$500.

The story of this bonus is the interesting thing about Kufer, for there have been tramps and globe-trotters and prize-winners since the beginning of time. The bonus was offered Kufer on condition that he should stop long enough on his journey to win a bride, and should take her on the rest of the journey with him. Kufer not only did it, but he delayed his journey only sixty minutes to get his bride. Dropping into Woodville, Ohio, a year ago, Kufer found a considerable soul who invited him to eat supper at his house. As Kufer was hungry and without visible means of support, according to the law, he accepted the invitation and found a young woman at the house. She saw a love light in his eyes that made her dizzy, according to her own confession, so within an hour after she met him, she was yoked up with him for a long, long journey.

The girl was foolish, as all men will admit, for in sixty minutes she scarcely had time to see what her husband looked like, but we suppose, from her story, that she knows her husband better now. She ought to, for after she has tramped with him for some 5,000 miles, she should know his every weakness and his every good quality. Besides, we suspect she will make him a very good wife, for if she did not leave him in his tramping, she will certainly not leave him when he gets \$4,000 plus a bonus for his bride.

## HAMMERSTEIN BARRIED.

Oscar Hammerstein, known all over the world, has been denied admission to Russia, whether he has gone in quest of new dancers for his New York theatre. No reason has been given for this action on the part of the Czar's representatives, but it is generally understood that Mr. Hammerstein has been barred from Russia because he is a Jew.

If this be the correct explanation, the United States minister at St. Petersburg should enter a vigorous protest to this discrimination against an American citizen. If one American can be admitted to Russia, when he has his passports, another should, and his American citizenship should be the only condition stipulated. Russia has the right to exclude foreigners if she so desire, but she has not the right to exclude one class of American citizens while admitting another.

## BETTER PITCHING EVERY YEAR.

Walter Johnson, the pride of the Washington baseball team, is the first man in his league to strike out 100 men in the present season. When he began his game against Detroit Thursday, he had ninety-four strikeouts to his credit, and when Jennings' aggregation retired from the field, scalp number 100 was hanging from Walter's belt. This record was reached in fourteen games, against the heaviest batters of the league, and it is doubly remarkable in view of the fact that Johnson has had a weak team supporting him.

The sporting records tell us that this is to be a great year for baseball and that we are to have the best playing the world has ever seen. Honus Wagner has "fallen down" sadly in his batting, to be sure, and his fielding has been very poor, but the other leaders in both the major leagues are holding their own. Cobb is batting at a furious clip, Lajoie is still in the front rank, and Eddie Collins promises to give all comers a race for first honors. In the fielding, all the teams are excelling their previous records, and in pitching, Johnson's record merely indicates what most of the twirlers are doing. In fact, the progress of pitching during the last few years makes the fine batting of the leaders all the more wonderful.

Those who recall the early days of professional ball and remember the pitchers of that day are often amazed as they watch the "box-artists" of these present leagues. The discovery of the "curve" ball, for instance, which was the sensation of the day, gave to the few pitchers who had mastered it an almost invincible power over their opponents. Yet the man who to-day can "deliver" only an "out-curve" belongs to the "bush leagues." The real artists in their line can throw a ball which will come almost to the plate and then drop as if by magic, can "put one over" that will come within a few feet of the plate and then glide over, or can give the ball a touch that sends it dangerously close to the batter and then "splits the plate." Every year sees new feats of pitching and every year brings new discoveries as to the possibilities of the art.

The students of such matter may well wonder how much further baseball pitching can advance. If we train mechanics until they can do with ease what a less skilled man would find impossible, and if we know, from biology, that an animal can become so essentially "specialized" that normal functions are altogether changed, who can say but that the future may develop pitchers with curves besides the "fade away" or the "split ball" that "breaks right" will seem but as the toy of an amateur on a tiff-can back-lot?

Goldwin Smith put in a good deal of his time while he was here in interpreting the mysteries of the Almighty. He probably knows all about them now, but he can't tell any of the people whose faith he upset. If he had put anything in the place of what he took away, there would have been some sort of practical wisdom in his excursions into the unknown; but he did not.

## Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

### A Rainbow at Night.

W. M. Seny, of Lynchburg, Va., sends us the following on the rainbow's appearance at night: "In reply to the question of 'C. S. J.' in your issue of this date, it is possible that a rainbow has been seen at night, between 9 and 12 o'clock. I wish to say that on one occasion I, with several friends, witnessed this phenomenon. We were in the city, and I was outside of our little party who has seen it, and I only know of one of the party who is now living and remembers it besides myself. The occasion was probably September or October, 1867, about 9:30 or later at night, and we were in the country about three miles from the village of Amherst, Va.; the night, if my memory serves me, correct, was as perfect as I ever saw in the daytime, and I do not remember the entire heavens being so clear as that night. I would like to know if any one else remembers this occurrence, and if any one can give an explanation of it."

### Marriage Licenses, etc.

1. Where does one apply for a marriage license in Washington?  
 2. Where does one apply for a license during the week and on Saturday?  
 3. Is it possible to leave Richmond on the 12:01 train and secure a license the same day?  
 1. At the office of the clerk of the District Court.  
 2. Three o'clock.  
 3. Not unless you make special arrangements.

### Norfolk and Richmond.

In betting on number of runs made in Monday's game, please give number Norfolk and Richmond should be credited with, respectively. J. A. B.  
 As the odds are 10 to 1 on the score, Norfolk should be credited with nine runs and Richmond with none.

### How to Make Snowballs.

Will you please inform me how to make snowballs from shaved ice? How

to make the syrup, etc? T. B.  
 If you will dissolve the sugar in water in proportions of two to one, by bulk, you will secure satisfactory syrup, which you can flavor with any of the extracts on the market.

**Book of Forms and Deeds.**  
 Will you kindly publish the name of some firm or person that could obtain a book of various forms of deeds, contracts, agreements, etc? SUBSCRIBER.

We cannot print the names of dealers in this column. Any of the book dealers advertising in The Times-Dispatch can furnish you with a copy of "Gregory's Forms," which is the standard work on the subject in Virginia.

### Studying Law by Correspondence Course.

A few days ago I saw that some one asked you if one could study law by a correspondence course, and your answer was "they could," and you referred them to some correspondence law firm. But one could not obtain a correspondence course in law and prepare himself to stand an examination and obtain a license to practice law in Virginia? SUBSCRIBER.

### Killing Trees.

Please tell me what time trees and bushes are cut to kill so they will not sprout. M. W. Y.  
 Write to the State Entomologist, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., for full information on the subject.

### Canning Green Peas.

Please tell me how you can put green peas in glass jars. J. J. B.  
 The following recipe has been recommended to us: Shell the peas and wash thoroughly. Remove all bits of shells, stems, etc., and put the peas in a large pot of water, and bring to a boil. Let them boil for two or three minutes, and then place them in a jar, and cover with a damp cloth over the tops, and then seal them.

# RICH BEQUEST FALLS TO LORD CAITHNESS

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY.  
 LORD CAITHNESS is so well known in America, where, indeed, he makes his principal home on the Berriedale ranch, in North Dakota, that there are many people here who will be glad to learn that he has just inherited from old Miss Louisa Buchanan, his maternal grandmother, the castle of Caithness, in Scotland, with its park and a considerable amount of landed property, besides an income to the tune of \$14,999 a year. But owing to the fact that the twelfth Earl of Caithness will be for the first time become a landowner in Scotland, where his predecessors ranked as the greatest territorial magnates of the kingdom, in the history of which their names appear on almost every page. Moreover, it transpires from a paper in a rather straitened circumstances, and with virtually no income save that derived from his North Dakota ranch, into a man of independent fortune.

In olden times, the estates of the earldom of Caithness embraced the entire northern part of Scotland, from sea to sea, and included the Orkney Islands, which were then subject to the suzerainty of the Norwegian crown. But owing to the fact that the twelfth Earl of Caithness will be for the first time become a landowner in Scotland, where his predecessors ranked as the greatest territorial magnates of the kingdom, in the history of which their names appear on almost every page. Moreover, it transpires from a paper in a rather straitened circumstances, and with virtually no income save that derived from his North Dakota ranch, into a man of independent fortune.

Both the present earl and his father have been obliged on several occasions to defend their title to the earldom in courts of law, the most notable claimants having been a Presbyterian minister and the name of John Sinclair, a lawyer. The latter was the parish of Rannoch in Perthshire, who carried his case to the House of Lords, but without success. Putting the matter to rest, the earl and his father, both of them very remote kinsmen, and on dying bequeathed the whole of his property to a college chum of the name of F. G. Heathcote. Suit was brought to upset the will, and the legal proceedings ended in the defeat of the earl. Unfortunately, the invalidation did not benefit the present earl or his father. It had the effect of rendering the twelfth earl practically a landowner, and in consequence thereof going to his next of kin in the female line. These were Sir James Buchanan of Craighead, the twelfth earl's grandfather, and Lady Janet Buchanan, daughter of the twelfth Earl of Caithness, while the other next of kin turned out to be an Austrian soldier, the name of Murray McGregor, who furnished proof that he was the great-grandson of Lady Charlotte McGregor, the other daughter of the twelfth earl, who died in 1810.

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The sixth Earl of Caithness was a terrible spendthrift, and contracted enormous liabilities, his principal creditor being Sir John Campbell, of Glenorchy. In the reign of Charles II. he granted to Sir John Campbell the right of succession to the Caithness estates and to the earldom of Caithness on the return for a further advance of money. When this spendthrift peer died, Sir John Campbell married the widow, got possession of the estates, and assumed the title of Earl of Caithness, but even obtained the grant of a patent from Charles II. confirming him in the earldom of Caithness and the possession of the entailed estates. This was disputed by George Sinclair, of Kels, the next of kin, and the matter was carried to the House of Lords, and eventually Charles II. became convinced that he had made a mistake in the grant, and he had made to Sir John Campbell, of Glenorchy. Accordingly, he induced him to relinquish possession of the estates, and retained only those that were unentailed, and also to surrender the patent acknowledging him as seventh Earl of Caithness and countess of Innes, instead of the earldom of Breadalbane and of Holland. It is from him that the present Marquis of Breadalbane is lineally descended. George Sinclair, of Kels, accordingly became seventh Earl of Caithness.

The wife of the fourth earl was a familiar figure for many years in the American colony at Paris and on the French coast. Her name was the daughter of a Cuban planter, and prior

## Delicately Formed

and gently reared, women will find in all the seasons of their lives, as maidens, wives and mothers, that the one simple, wholesome laxative remedy, which acts gently and pleasantly and naturally and which may be taken at any time, when the system needs a laxative, with perfect safety and really beneficial effects, is Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.

It has that true delicacy of flavor which is so refreshing to the taste, that warming and grateful toning to the stomach which responds so favorably to its action and the laxative effect which is so beneficial to the system when, occasionally, its gentle cleansing is required.

The genuine, always bearing the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., may be purchased from all leading druggists in original packages of one size only, price fifty cents per bottle.

**Sauers**  
 THE BEST FLAVORING EXTRACT  
 OF EVERY BEST FLAVORING EXTRACT